IN THE BACCARAT CASE.

Presented in Pall by Sir William Gordon Comming's Counsel, Sir Edward Clarko,

From the Landon Daily Telegraph. As my learned friend has said, the question at issue is whether it had been established by the evidence that upon the nights of Sept. 8 and 9, 1890. Sir William Gordon-Cumming chested at cards.

Sir Charles Russell has referred to the signing of this document as being in itself an offence against military law so grave that it cannot be pa donable. I do not quite understand if that means that even supposing your verdiet goes in favor of Eir William Gordon-Comming, the military authorities will continus the inquiry which was suspended because of this action, and they will, even if your verdict declares him to be an innocent man. proceed to nunish him by the removal of his name from the Army List because he signed that document. That is the only meaning that I can attach to my learned friend's observation on the matter. I am bound to add that if you and if he goes forth from the court justified by wonr verdiet. I think it impossible-and I hope these words of mine will make it impossible— that Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name should be removed from the Army List and that the names of Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales and Major-General Owen Williams

should be allowed to remain.
You are asked to deal with the events of Sept. 8, 9, and 10, 1890, upon the evidence of cight witnesses, five of whom made no record of what took place until after Jan. 27, 1891, when they were informed that the action was to be brought. I put to you quite frankly this:
If you are going to investigate circumstances would not the first question you would ask be. "Did any one make a record of the transac-tion?" and If you found that the persons who felt most their responsibility in the master did between them set down on paper what they declared to be an accurate record of all the elroumstances of the case, would you not so epathat record? Gentlemen, that question is of vital importance in this case. No two persons swore that they had seen any one act of cheeling completed, and the different things they allege that they did see are incredible at such a time and in such circumstances. I ask you to consider the character of the circumatances at Tranby Croft on these three evenings. I asked questions as to the large and generous hospitality at Tranby Croft, and my learned friend has said: Did I mean to auggest that the people there were drunk, as he liked to have things put in straightforward and plain language. I don't think I have a reputation for shrinking from plain language when plain language is needed. I said exactly what I mean. The circumstances at Tranby Creft on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday especially were circumstances which involve no discredit or imputation of intoxica-tion upon the guests who were there; but they were circumstances which would make you were careful before you accepted the random recollections of inexperienced, youthful, and interested persons as to what took place. One is not always in so judicial and in so calm a frame of mind as at other times; and I think with respect to Tranby Croft after the day at Dongaster, the first day after the Prince's horse had won—the borse of the guest of the bousethe part day after the excitement of the Leger. after a late dinner, followed by baccarat play-ing, and while emoking and drinking was going on at the card table-I should think, without the smallest suggestion that any one of these persons had disgraced himself by the way in which he had indulged in the hospitality of Tranby Croft, it is quite fair to suggest this—and I think you will understand the sug-

the 10th, were undoubtedly the persons whose recollections you would trust-Lord Coventry, Gen. Owen Williams, and his royal Highness, young people of the family, who had been enjoying themselves at Doucaster races on the Leger day, with the pleasant matter floating in semselves at Doucaster races on the their minds that there had been cheating at their house on the previous night, and that probably it would be continued that night, and they would find it out. With regard to Lord Lovestry and Gen. Williams, the strongest thing of all is the document itself. It con-cluded with the words: "The above is an acpluded with the words: "The stove is an accurate statement of all the facts of -cese," and immediately thereunder were the names of Coveniry and Owen Williams. I put it to you that that is one of the cardinal points of the case. These five mitnesses now come. whose evidence was treated as overwhelming on the night of the 10th, and which is spoken of as damning egainst Sir William Gordon-Cumming to-day and owear these are six definite material misstate ments of fact in the document and you are saked to believe that the three gentlemen made these misstatements. One or two of the alleged misstatements are not importent. I will read to you the precis; or, rather. the reco.d. as it was more properly called by General Owen Williams. (The Solicitor-General then proceeded to read the opening part were new told by Mr. Lycett Green that it contained two statements which were never made by him on the evening in question.

Lask you to believe the document, and urge upon you the necessity of accepting that document in a case of this gravity and importance, where it is a ques-tion of word against word—and where the document. You must remember, has been signed by persons in the position then occupied by Lord Coventry and Gen. Owen Williams, it ought to be overwhelming-against the recollection of Mr. Lycett Green. Now. what is the statement of Mr. Lycett Green on that excessing, as set down by these gentlemen? It was this: "His brother-in-law told him that his: "His brother-in-law told him that his: William Gordon-imming systematically estated his stake when the carus had been scolared in hi-fayer, and when the cards had been scolared in hi-fayer, and when the cards were against him he frequently withdow a servion of his stake, by this means defrauding the bank. This conduct had also been noticed by hirs. Arthur Wilson, who informed her suchand o wint the had seen. Mrs. Lycett Green and Mr. Levett having been down again sir william Cumming was treated with the facts, it was agreed that they should all carefully watch the play on the following night, when again sir William Cumming was treatenly observed to reneat the same is settle." Now, that sentence which I have read was the securation made by Mr. Lycett Green on that occasion, seconding to the evidence signed by these gentiones, has an accurate record. Mr. Lycett Green, however, told you it was not what he said and that he said colling about with the said and that he said colling about their agreeing to watch Sir William Gordon-their agreeing to watch Sir William Gordon-their agreeing to watch Sir William Gordon-thummars. Mich, then did you believe that decument for which L. rel Coventry, then Owen Williams, and six revail signals the Price of Walses were sein is responsible, or Mr. Lycett Green? Iou have the document which was also away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target away with anch care and deliberation, and which was a target a what is the statement of Mr. Lycett Green on

said, further, it was not true that Mr. Levett was intermed of the facts, but that he was one of the persons who saw the facts. Then they said that they never ag sed to watch the play, and they had it from Mr. Lycatt Green that he pever told Lord Coventry and Gen. Owen Williams that they did so. This was the overwhelming evidence of which my learned friend cannot apeak without a teas of sortow in his voice; and yet these five persons, when at the outset of the case they were controlled with this document, contradicted it on six material points. As to some of them, Gen. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry did not know anything. They could not tell whether Mr. Arthur Wilson told his brother-in-law on the evening of the 8th or morning of the 9th; they did not know the sort of ornamental position which Mr. Wilson appears to hold in his own house, that he a man of mature age, enpable of dealing with affairs of business and of the world, is studiously kept in ignorance of the whole slot and contrivence going on under his own roof to entra one of his guests. There were reasons, of course, why the husband might have been extremely angry if the barcetta played at that house against his wish on the very first night had, on the hot evidence of one of the boys, led to a scandal like this.

THERE WAS NO WITHDRAWAL OF STAKES.

But upon the things upon which Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry could speak—and

might have been extremely angry if the barcarist played at that house against his wish on the very first night had, on the hot evidence of one of the bors, led to a scandal like this.

THERE WAS NO WITHDRAWAL OF STARES.

But upon the things muon which Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry could speak—and thom some or things—what do they say may ? I called Gen. Owen Williams as a willness; and I thought then, and talks now, it was a fremendous thing for you to consider—that I called the acriss upon that night, and that I could call into the witness box in the first instance to prove that he did not cheat at cards upon that night, and that I could call into the witness box without lear the banker and crupier, whose special attention was called to the play that night, and the stakes put on the table—that I could call them both before you to show there was nothing in the play to attract of a case their suspicions. That matter of the all good that he would not undertake to say that withdrawing stakes was mentioned. Gen. Williams wrote the document when the circled that he would not undertake to say that withdrawing stakes was mentioned. Gen. Williams wrote the document when the circumstances were fresh in his memory of the facts, and the General said, in cross-examination, at the third was a pressed with regard to time he wrote the press he had a clear recallection of what took place, and that, to the best of his opinion, all the facts were honestly recorded. Then came Lord Coventry, and he was pressed upon the question of the withdrawing the stakes; but the thought that Gen. Owen the press he had a clear recallection of what took place, and that, to the best of his opinion, all the facts were honestly recorded. Then came Lord Coventry and he was pressed upon the call the facts were honestly recorded. Then came Lord Coventry was a constant of the stakes, and the mentioned the could be more of the withdrawing the stakes, but there is no such accusation made now. The only thing which such a decident of the wild and the plan

THE AGREEMENT TO WATCH THE PLAY.

this—and I think you will understand the suggestion—that these were not the circumstances in which their observation would be very keen. It is a very serious one indeed. Single their observation would be very keen. It is a very serious one indeed. Single their observation would be very keen. It is a very serious one indeed. Single their observation would be very great, or their preclication was likely to be very exact. And, if in these circumstances you find it is only the persons who come prepared to see a thing which they atterward say they did see, I think you will admit that the hospitality of Tranby Creft was a suggestive one.

The observation is important as regards the record. By whom was that record made—for what purpose was it made—how was it preserved? Why, it is made under the authority, with the cognizance, and with the endorsement of the street persons who could be trusted as to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons who could be trusted as to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the street persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the proceedings at Tranby Creft on the night of the processing the persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the processing the persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the processing the persons are mentioned—that it was agreed to the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the conclusion that they, to avoid acknowledging conduct which would be disagreeable, denied on oath that which in fact took place. In the record it is distinctly stated in the most definite and positive way—the names of five persons are mentioned—that it was agreed among them that they should carefully watch the play on the following night. Gen. Owen Williams said that Mr. Lycett Green told him that they had discussed the question, and in the provis he reported his impression that they agreed to watch. At another part of his evidence he said that Mr. Lycett Green told him that if Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheated he was to be denounced. Sir Charles Russell asked Lord Coventry if he had any recollection about Mr. Lycett Green saying something about watching on the second night, and he said he had, and that his Lord Coventry's; recollection was that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had been seen to cheat on the first night. The witnesses had spoken of it among themselves, and they determined if they saw chealing on the next night that they would denounce Sir William. The evidence is, therefore, complete, that it was agreed that they should carefully watch the play on the following night, and that was aupported by the entry in Lord Coventry's diary. One of the specific points upon which you will have to make up your minds was whether the Wilson family aireed to watch. They, with a strong social interest to get rid of the immutation upon them, denied it, and it is for you to say whether that denial is true, it is evident that the family did agree to watch. They, with a strong social interest to get rid of the immutation upon them, denied it, and it is for you to say whether that denial is true, it is evident that the family air agree to watch. They, with a strong social interest to get rid of the immutation upon them denied it is evidence with the providence of the five providence and the concision that the Wilson family air watch the vidence is the five providence and the second the providence of the second concision

saw. foul play, except persons who e judgment had been prejudiced by teing told what they might expect. It may truly be said that the eye sees what it has brought the canacity of seeing, and with quite as much truth it might be said that the eye sees what it has the expectation of seeing. The explanation of every spiritualistic medium's acceptance, the explanation of every spiritualistic medium's acceptance, the explanation of every theosophists a sance is that people are brought into a state of mind when they expect to see a thing, and they see it.

But what was the game they played? On the first night they set down at three tables of different heights. The centre table was higher than it others and at that table his Hoyal Highness took the bank with \$100. At the table at which Sir William Gordon-Cumming was slitting were Mr. Berkeley Levett, Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson. On that first evening something was said about Sir William Gordon-Cumming was stake early in the risty and what was his answer? He said. My stake is upon the paper. He had got a piece of white paper on which, under two besais, he noted whether the risheaux or the bank won, and he piaced his stage on this, you are asked to believe that on the very first comp after he said down something happened which wight be interpreted as an act of cheating. I sak you to follow this, because I think it leads up to the correct explanation. In his evidence Mr. Stanley Wilson explained a point which Sir Charles Russell drew your attention to in a way to show that he relied upon it as one of the acts of cheating. He said that when they sat down Mr. Stanley Wilson, a son of the host desiring to see what every nich sind of the wild paper. Immediately after that he saw that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had a £5 counter on the white paper. Immediately after that he saw that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had cheated on that occasion. The evidence with regard to this and asked him whether he impute i cheating rolly william Gordon-Cumming had cheated on the cast alleged, yet specified to see a time, and they see in the first night they say flown at three tables of the first night they say flown at three tables with the first night they say flown at three table was higher they say flown at three table was the first night they say flown at three table was the first night they say flown at the say flo

the witness kimself has distinctly refused to make it at all I am at a loss to unde stand.

THE STAKE ON THE WHITE PAPER.

Gentlemen, that incident, if you watch it carefully, is the key to the whole matter. I will show you that he, is lerkeley Levett—of whom I will not now or at any time speak harship—I will show you that he as far as he tells you what he saw, saw that and nothing else; and that is exactly what I took you in my occining would harpen. The first stake was \$5; when that won another £5 was added, which, with the £5 paid by the croupler, made up £15 for the next coup. I ask you to notice this, for it is very remarkable. In all the instances which the detenments witnesses have relerred to as proving cheating the stake which they saw on the parer originally was £5. Now, suppose for a moment that this extraordinary event had occurred—that Sir William Corlon-Cumming, who has passed the henorable life I have spoken of to you and who had no conce. valle reason, in his own private circumstances, to obtain dishonest windings from his friend the Prince of Wales, had condescended to actions of this kind, do you think that, intending to cheat, he would say to the Frince of Wales, as it is proved he did say.

"My stake is on the white paper." Do you think if he had intended to cheat his would have chosen a canter of the color which it is no st easy to see? Whether on a piece of white paper or upon a tapestry table enter r upon green balz, there is no counter and and notice—there is no counter so oby ous and consolutions and clear at any distance as that 55 red counter. It ion a tapestry cloth; uch as we have heard described a brown or yellow counter might not attracts much notice, but a red £5 counter is not at a piece of the conters before the night of the alloy, nor had less in them show in a single that it is he was able to tell me want ear is some for the sharpest eyes in Euro, e said the had to seen the counters before the night of the sharpest eyes in Euro, e said the paper of the coult the standard the

interested, 19-muse it is his money which is being jost or wen. It is there one important to the banker to see whether he is winning or leging, and either he or the grouper must look at the stake. The crounlers duty is to see that the wakes are properly put out, and that payment is made and received properly. But there is another reason why the stakes must be looked at which is peculiar to baccarat table of £100, you can never be compelled to pay more than £100, beingosing one table won £10 the first comp, it would be paid, and at the next coun rou could not be called upon to pay more than £100, be proposed to be dealt within a technical fashion. So that the crounler looking round saw that the stakes exceeded £30, he would know that they were to be dealt with in a technical fashion. So that the crounler at baccarat has not only to perform the ordinary duty of collecting and paying the stakes, but also the duty of looking round the table to ree if the collective stakes do or do not exceed the amount which at the moment is in the bank. There is also another reason for the lanker looking very carefully at the stakes that are placed, and it is this. He may lose at one table and win from scother. He may lose a £60 stake at one table and win from the other only £10, and, as I said to you it may govern his judgment whether he takes a card or not by looking at the amount of the stakes. Standing at six at baccarat no one would take a card. At four he certainly would. At the sit is a question whether he would or would not. If he took another early the banker would know for a cartainty that he had nothing more than five at the time, and if he took a nine, it would, being added to the Backer would know for a cartainty that he is also another early the backer wand know for a cartainty that he canded to the paper, and that he cancelled he could not have more than five at the time, and if he took a nine, it would, being added to the banker of the single to the five heads of the sire of the single to he cancelled he could not

action of he sinks by this means defiauring the bank. This conduct had also been noticed to bank. This conduct had also been noticed to be had. The conduct had also been noticed to be had. The conduct had also been noticed to be had. The conduct had also been noticed to be had. The conduct had also been noticed to be had seen. Mrs. Lycett Green and Mr. Levett having been also made sequented with the facts, it was agreed that they should all carry this was the should all carry this was the should all carry this was the should be a state of his favor; that it is conducted and was the should be added counters after the cards had been declared in his favor; that it is conducted and was the should be added counters after the cards had been declared. Show, hat southed which the said to holing about which was not read to so the vicines after the cards had been declared. Show, hat so which has according to the vicines after the cards had been declared. Show hat should be said and that the said to holing about which these did you believe that which these did you believe that the said to holing about his which these did you believe that which has already read should be a state of the sho

LIEUT, LEVETT'S ANSWER.

of hand they used. That was the first night.

THE CHAPPIES TALK IT OVER.

As to what happened on the second night, you can recall the scene where Mr. Wilson and Mr. Levelt, big with their grant secret, went up and discussed this matter over in their bedram. You can recall the exclamators. "Sir William Gradon-Cumming, Bart, cheating at cards." "Fear old chapple, what as to be done?" "My God, what are we to do?" and all the rest of it, Haughtert, And these two boys have come to the conclusion—I do not doubt honestly: God forball—that they have seen this gentleman cheating at cards, what do they do? I do not stop to speak of the preparation of the baccarat table for the next night, though it is curious that we have been told that the baccarat table for the next night, though it is curious that we have been told that the baccarat table for the next night was arranged to make it impossible that there should be any chesting, and it was not until Airs. Wilson came into the box we were told that the baccarat table for the next night? Wilson came into the box we were told that the bear arranged because his Royal Highness suggested it. But what did these people do before the next night? They talked shout it o everylody who was not entitled to know anything at all about it, and they kept it back scrupulously from the man to whom they ought to have gone first. If Mr. Stanley Wilson had had anyidea of fillal duty or a gentleman's honor, he would have gone straight to his father and said: "Sir, under rour roof I have seen this, and it is for you now to take such steps as you may think fit." That father is a man of more not require and of ripe age, and had a right to be taken into ensideration in the matter, but was not allewed to know anything about it. Of all the hardship is that of Mr. Wison, who was excluded iron any knowledge of what was soing on. But what did they do? They decided upon consulting another, experienced

They are thus live of them who were all mong to know whether he would or would not chest on the following right.

THE SECOND NIGHT'S PLAY.

The second night they ast down. There was a table then all on one level. It happens that by some acclient all the people who know that hy some acclient all the people who know that hy some acclient all the people who know that hy some acclient all the people who know that hy some acclient all the people who know that hy some acclient all the people who know that hy some people who know that he was a first william Gordon-Cumming has been accused of cheating are all the head that he took one of them, which happened to put him next Mrs. Ly et Gr. en. If he had taken the other chair he would have been in another part of the same family party. But, siting, there, he was siting immediately opposites Mr. Herkeley Levelt—within three fest of him. When I keard these dimensions mentioned he hought it was a mistake, but he distance is an earn as that. Mr. Herkeley Levelt, sitting opposite to Sir William Gordon-Cumming during one and a hall hours of play, sees nothing people to Sir William Gordon-Cumming during one and a hall hours of play, sees nothing people of the Social Guaris—to sit down immediately opposite Sir William Gordon-Umming, knowing that the Lieutentact-Colonel of the regiment was alleged to have been cheating; or knowing that there were four people at least sitting at that table to whom theseeret had been conflided; and knowing that any one of the regiment was alleged to have been cheating; or knowing that there were four people at least sitting at that table to whom the secret had been conflided; and knowing that there were four people at least sitting at that table to whom the secret had been conflided; and knowing that here were four people at least sitting at that table to whom the secret had been conflided; and knowing that here were four people with the secret had been conflided; and the people with the secret had been conflided and the phylosophy of Mrs. Arthur W

ing matter. It is no laughting matter: but I put it to the jury whether evidence live this is evidence upon which a life is to be ruined and a reputation staked. Mr. Lycett Green gets up and goes into another room and writes a note and a reputation staked. Mr. Lycett Green's conscientious and high-minded conduct. My learned friend snoke of Mr. Lycett Green's conscientious and high-minded conduct. My learned friend, in his most magnificent tones of elevated morality, said Mr. Lycett Green would not play again, but my other learned friends legan tugging at his gown llaughter, and then be corrected himself by sayling that his Lycett Green sat down again and played for the rest of the evening. Hencewed anghert. Mr. Lycett Green sat down again and played for the rest of the evening litenewed anghert. Mr. Lycett Green goes back to that room sits down at the table with the man whom he had called a secunded in the letter he wrote to his mother-in-law; he goes on bencefully playing during the rest of the evening; this master of hounds bottles up his accusation until the night after the letter. When, feeling a little more valiant, he thought he mights, I have now come to the evidence of Mrs. Lycett Green, who spoke of the move with the fill counter. Supposing there had been any intention to cheat, would not the circumstances have checked any such intention. I have shown you that a cheat would have been likely to have been found out. It shows the point to which this complete and picturesque story has come that he did not even look round to see whether he was unwatched before he put the counter over the line. If Sir William ind been cheating this whispering of Stanley Wilson and Herkeley Levelt on the first night, the getting up and leaving the room of one of the nivers. Wilson had seen no cheating. Mrs. Wilson had seen no cheating. Mrs. Wilson had seen no cheating of Stanley Wilson had seen no cheating of Stanley Wilson had seen no cheating. Mrs. Wilson has seen no cheating. Mrs. Wilson had seen no cheating of the other i

I have gone through the whole of the evidence as to these two nights. I have pointed out and so far from there being the cumulative evidence of live winesses except to one incident, the asking for the £10 more. Which, if it had invoived any suspicion to the mind of his Royal Highness and of Gen. Owen Williams, there is only one person to speak to either of these two occasions. You are asked to believe that, with the resources and eleverness of a conjurer, Sir William Gorden-Cumming manipulated the counters, pushing them dropping them, withdrawing them, and doing all this with such remarkable dexterity that he could be seen by everybody who expected to see, but that the people who did not know what is the case that is put before you. The only way of treating witnesses of this kind is to ask them what they knew about other things, when an accusation like that is made how could the accused answer but by saving. "I did not do it," and the only way of traing at a judgment as to the value of the evidence is to ask what else happened.

It is a remarkable thing that when the statements are made about the £5 stakes I have nested what was staked the next time, and next, whether he hall paper before him, and he ceuld not say; but the moment his mind was brought to the charge he was able to give the minutest details.

THE TATAL PEOMISE. I have gone through the whole of the evi-

THE PATAL PROMISE.

think that Gen. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry should so is in William Gordon-Cumming after they had made up their minds that that would be the best thing to do. I do not say they had decided what course they would adopt, but before they saw Sir William Gordon-tumming they had suggested one to the other.

Let us have a promise not to play cards, given mader promise if secrety. Then the matter will be at an end." How Lord Coventry and Gen. Owen Williams could have persuaded themselves that they could honorably adopt their friend for years; had been the comrade of Gen. Williams for thirty years. They had been together as soldiers; they would save shared each other a perils; they would willingly have adventured their lives for each other, and trobably had frequently done so. The moment this accusation is ma e-made by propile like this, made in this way, evidenced by fragmentary statements, supported only by the confirmation of otherwise almost silent witnesses—they suggested to each other that if he would sign a promise not to play cards any more they on their part would sign a promise of the line made is any more of it. If my carned triend had gainly have abstained from commenting upon it. but he has made it the very front of his case, and he has sai to you within your hearing, and in indignant tones: "is it possible that a man should sign that which he has been told and which he knows will be read and accented as an acknowledgment of guilt when he himself knows he is intocent?" I retort: Is it possible that men of honor, with twenty or thirly years of friendship, appealed to by their companion of soldies in incent? I retort: Is it possible that men of honor, with twenty or thirly years of friendship, appealed to by their companion of soldies in more than to be discussed—a document which he shows will be condemn thin, as they be be like on their would be a safeguard to him in case Sir William to all the would sing a promise of the intent of him in case Sir William to the discussed—a document which as they have a

whom the secret had been confided; and know high that you down his hand on the table and said; when the cards were dealt." I do not easy has a nity he had not the philosophy of Mrs. Arthur Wilson to forcet all about it.

An EXPLANATION.

A REVIANATION.

A REVIANATION. AN EXPLANATION.

Cumming was not with them. The question is asked at once: "Where is Bir William Gordon-Cumming?" "Oh, he went to town this moroing." There were men there with whom he had made arrangements for the transaction of pleasure or business on the racecourse; and then, imagine the suggestion: "We could an if we would, or 'If we list to speak, or There be an if they might, or such ambiguous giving out to note? that they knew aught of this that leases a sigma. He has an engagement with the Duke of Fife, having arranged to visit him, He does not visit him, but sends an excuse that he cannot come. What question would be asked then? The next time he goes to the mers—an honorable man, with the consent and concurrence of the Prince of Wales and Gen. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry—and when the mess breaks and is followed by the whist table, he does not alt down as usual, but says he is not going to play. He must make some excuse.

WHEN THE PROMISE LEAKED OUT.

is followed by the whist table, he does not alt down as usual, but says he is not going to play. He must make some excuse.

WHEN THE PROMINE LEAKED OUT.

What happened was what any one could have foreseen. It became known. It was said Sir William tried to silp out of the army on half pay without investigation. It has been negatived by the evidence, the first person, according to the evidence, the first person, according to the evidence, who suggested submitting this matter to the Commander-in-Chief or to his commanding officer being Sir William Gordon-Cumming. He suggested it in his Hoyal Higheness. Afterward, in the agony and necessity of finally deciding, he refuses to aim the document, and again he says: I wish the case put before the Commander-in-Chief. And then, gentlemen, Gen. Owen Williams says: I was a little nettled at the suggestion—Gen. Owen Williams positively resented the suggestion that this matter should be brought before the Commander-in-Chief, and so the unhappy and ill-advised soldier goes his way, hoping against hope that nothing more may be heard of it. He is living in the misery of knowing that while a scandal affecting the Prince has by his self-sacrifice been for a time avoided his life is in the hands of somebody else, knowing that it may be brought to light that he acknowledged himself a cheat. During these months of misery he tried to live his usual life, and when he found that it was beginning to be known—and he was the first person who went to the military authorities—he, on Jan. 25, put the matter before Col. Stracey. My learned friend says he tried to slip out of the army on half pay. If, when this matter had recently taken place—say in October—he had sent in his papers and asked to retire and said no more, he probably would have retired on half pay and secured an honorable retiral irom her Maesty's service. But what did he do? He told Col. Stracey what had taken place, and made it impossible to retire on half pay without investigation. At the time he applied to Goi bracey to retir

before when a country of the cloud property of the country have only and the country and the c speech there were loud cheers, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice, in loud and emphatic tones, commanded "Silence!" adding. " This is not a theatre."

NEWS FROM COSTA RICA.

A Variety of Items from the Brick Little Republic, San Jose, June 4.- The octava, or eight-day repetition of the Corpus Christi ceremonies, took place to-day rather quietly, and with even less enthusiasm than attended those of last week. As I said in my last letter, it seems as if religion were not so powerful in regard to these street ceremonies as formerly. Some little intolerance may be alleged in other directions, as, for instance, toward Masonry. I know of a gathering last night on the quiet. About thirty were present, including several visiting Masons from the United States. They returned from a lodge in high spirits over what they termed a most interesting meeting. The curious part of it all was the secrecy they seemed to think necessary as to the place of meeting. They have a very good hall, it appears, and in a country as liberty loving as Costa litra there should be no question as to their right to meet.

tien. Maceo's immigration scheme has been fully concluded with the Government and now is waiting its turn in Congress. There is no doubt of its being appraced, although the Spaulsh Government has strongly opnosed and is still opposing the idea of the formidable revolutionist's locating anywhere in Costa lites. Maceo smiles grimly over this and says:

Either they will let me alone or I will not let them alone. The plan of a tuban colony in this republic is not agreeable to Spain. Of a certainty the colonists would all be Cuban revolutionists or sympathicers in that direction. Flor Crombet is travelling in Talamanca and looking for preclous woods to chome a hand-some walking slick from. He will not present it to Tolaysica.

The Central American L. C. and M. Company has an authorized agent here looking at lanual for the company's settlors. Bome valuable mines have been acquired by this organization, in a model.

Despatches from Honduras tell of the trial by court martial, sentence, and execution of two of the leaders in the Amapla trouble.

A monument will be erected to Gen. Bardales, and the General's aged father will receive a pension.

News from Guatemaia tells of a fine new toward called the Versers. seemed to think necessary as to the place of

a pension.

News from Guatemaia tells of a fine new News from Guatemala tells of a fine new journal called the Vernaga. This newspaper proposes as Presidential candidate Gen. José Maria Reina Barrica, with a Cabinet composed of Dr. Lorenzo Montufar, Sañor Francisco Laimfesta, Beñor Francisco Fuentes, Señor Tomás Acabal, Gen. Pio Portal, and Col. Pedro Izaguirre.

AN INVASION OF TOUAREGS. THEY THREATEN TO VISIT ALGERIA TO ESCAPE STARTATION. The Onces They Inhabit Devastated by Locusts-France Likely to Take Steps to Stop Them-The Blost Inveterate Enemies of the Whites-Their Raids in the Desert - Who the Touarege Are. The remarkable news has just come from

Algeria that the plague of locusts has sorely afflicted the cases in the desert south of Al-geria and Tunis, and that the herce Touriegs. who for ma ny years have been the bitterest enemies of the whites seeing starvation before them if they remain in the desert, propose to no north and inflict themselves upon the namies they have always been. It is said that France is putting measures on foot to prevent this remarkable invasion, and that there is a great deal of alazm throughout the southern parts of the French possessions.

The Touaregs have been the terror of the Sahara. The field of their raids extends nearly across the desert, between the meridian of Greenwich and 10" east longitude. The whites and their native alies could establish them-selves in many cases, and by irrigation reclaim a great deal of territory, were it not for these fanatical enemies. Neither climate, sand, nor wild beasts has stopped travellers in the Saharu, and man is the only formidable enemy to be encountered there. It was the Touaregs who killed Dourneau. Duparre, and Joubert, the missionaries Paulmier, Menoret, and Boujaud, Fathers Richard and Kermadon, Mile. Tinné, and other isolated travellers. It was they, too, who led Col. Flatters and the chiefs of his expedition into an ambush, where they were treacherously murdered; who assassinated Lieut, Palat and Camille Douls, whose body has just been recovered. The hand of these nomads is turned against

not only the whites, but against all natives who have friendly relations with Europeana. They are, therefore, a terror to the Berber-Arabs, who herd their flocks on the northern edge of the desert. Some of the peoples inhabiting the northern cases secure immunity from the ravages of the Touarests by paying them a large annual tribute. It is difficult for earnyans to follow the trade routes to the Sou-dan, lying outside the Touares country, because the pillaging bands are rapid marchers and never know fatigue when they are on a raid. The consequence is that the route to the Soudan, passing through Rhat and Rhadames, are almost as unsale as those which pass through Insalah itself. where the Touaregs are supreme. They have, in fact, almost annihilated trade between the northern States

of Africa and the Soudan.

Many interesting facts about them are given by Capt. Le Cheteller, an officer who long lived in South Algeria, and also by Emest Mercier, who has made a special study of the Sahara. It should be said, however, that our best information about the Touaregs is fragmentary. It has been impossible to make a thorough study of these nomads of the desert. About three years ago the French took a number of them prisoners, and they excited the greatest interest and curiosity when lodged in the jail at Algiers. A couple of scientific men from Paris went to Algiers for no other purpose than to learn from these few men and women all the information they could be induced to give about their customs and arts, their history, traditions, and language. A book has been published containing the information obtained from these prisoners, two or three of

obtained from these prisoners, two or three of whom were taken to France and exhibited at the last Exposition, where they attracted much attention.

There is not a humble native herdsman who feeds his flock along the northern border of the dissert, or in Wargia and other cases under white influences, who feels that his life and property are safe for a moment. His is likely any day to see a cloud of dust on the herizon, from which presently emerges the forms of men mounted on dromedaries. The approaching company may be a peaceful caravan, out the observer has the greatest reason to fear that the Touaregs, coming far from the south, are on a raid. Then the herdsman thinks himself lucky if he loses his property and escapes with his life. The Touaregs seize every camel and all the horses and provisions they can juy hands on, and having loaded up with plander they are off again into the desert wastes to the south. Oftentimes they are pursued. If they think there is danger of successful pursuit, they will throw rotting carcasses of animals into the wells to render the water unfit to drink. In this way they have at times deleased their pursuers. It is difficult to overtake them, because they travel with great rapidity and make long stages. Their line of retreat is usually marked by the bodies of animals which succumb during the terrible forced marches. Walle on a raid the Touaregs sometimes travel on their dromedaties of the property of to overtake them. became they travel with great rapidity and make long stages. Their line of retrait is usually marked by the bodies of animals which succumb during the terrible forced marches. White on a raid the Touareers sometimes ravel on their dromedation of the control of the control

Georgia's Sanke Crop.

Rinogold, June 12.—While Mrs. Laura Trimmier was out in her flower garden watering flowers, she chanced to look up in a tree, and saw a sight never to be forgotten. It was a covey of about fifteen birds around a snake. The snake had steatifilly convied up the tree and charmed the little birds. After looking a few moments at the reptile she went into the house, and, procuring her husband's shotzen, fired. The snake tumbled out of the tree dend, but she gave him the other barrel just for luck. His snakeship measured exactly fired feet and one inch. He was immediately hung up for rain.

Habtwell, June 12.—Recently J. C. Richardson cut down a bee tree. The honey was located in a limb that had two hollows that were fitty feet from the ground, the tree being three feet in diameter. When he went to get the honey from one hollow a large chicken snake ran its head out of the other hellow. The snake was promptly killed, and measured six feet long.

Hartwell, Ga., June 12.—Linton Richardson killed a point snake recently. It was about two feet long, and had a horn on its tail. 1922 handling it after it was killed it became dispinited. The joints were two inches long. From the Atlant : Constitution,